



Die Lune, 25. September 1646.

IT is this day Ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, That this Shorter *Catechism* be forthwith printed and published, wherein Master *Henry Roborough*, and Mr. *Adoniram Byfield*, Scribes of the Assembly of Divines, are required to use all possible care and diligence, that it be from time to time faithfully and exactly done: And for preventing of all abuse therein; It is further Ordered, that no person whatsoever do presume to print, or reprint the same in any Volume, but only such, as shall be appointed and authorized thereunto by the said Scribes. And that no person or persons shall presume to sell, barter, or any way to spread, or convey any Book or Copies of the said *Catechism*, printed, without the appointment aforesaid, upon pain of forfeiture of the whole Impression, if any such be so printed; and of all such Books, or Copies thereof, as shall be offered to sale, bartering, or be any other ways spread; And all and every person offending in any of the premises, to be lyable to such further punishment, as the Contempt of an Ordinance of Parliament shall deserve; Provided, that this restriction of printing, shall continue for one whole year, and no longer.

Jo. Brown Cleric. Parliamentorum.
H. Elsing Cler. Parl. Dom. Com:

THE
GROUNDS
AND
PRINCIPLES
OF
RELIGION,

Contained in
A Shorter Catechism,

(According to the Advice of the
Assembly of DIVINES, sitting at
Westminster) to be used throughout
the Kingdome of *England* and
Dominion of *Wales*.

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THE
G. H. O. N. I. D.
OF
RELIGION

A Shorter
Account of the
State of the
Church of
England
in the
Year 1780

By
John
G. H. O. N. I. D.
of the
Church of
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THE GROUNDS and PRINCIPLES of RELIGION

Contained in a shorter CATECHISM,

According to the Advice of the Assembly
of Divines, sitting at *Westminster*, to be used
throughout the Kingdom of *England*,
and Dominion of *Wales*.

QUESTION.



What is the chief end of Man?

A. Mans chief end is to glorify God *a*, and to enjoy him for ever *b*.

Q. What rule hath God given to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him?

A. The word of God (which is contained in the Scriptures of the old & New Testament *c*) is the only rule to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him *d*.

A 3

Q. What

a 1 Cor. 10

b 1. Rom. 11

36.

c Ps. 73. 20

to the end.

d 2 Tim. 3

16.

Eph. 2. 20

d 1 Joh 1, 3, 4

Q. What do the Scriptures principally teach?

2 Tim. 1. 13

and 3. 16.

f Joh. 4. 24.

g Job. 11. 7

8, 9.

b Ps. 90. 2.

i Jam. 17.

k Exod. 3.

14.

l Ps. 145. 7.

m Rev. 4. 8.

n Rev. 14. 4

o Exod. 34.

6. 7.

p Deut. 6. 4

Jer. 10. 10.

q 1 Joh. 5. 7.

Mat. 28. 19

A. The Scriptures principally teach what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man e.

Q. What is God?

A. God is a Spirit, infinite, eternal, & unchangeable, in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth o.

Q. Are there more gods than one?

A. There is but one only, the living and true God p.

Q. How many persons are there in the Godhead?

A. There are three Persons in the Godhead, the Father, the Son, & the holy Ghost; and these three are one God, the same in substance, equall in power and glory q

Q. What are the decrees of God?

A. The decrees of God are, his eternall purpose, according to the Counsel of his Will, whereby, for his own glory, he hath foreordained whatsoever comes to pass r.

Q. How doth God execute his decrees?

A. God executeth his decrees in the works of Creation and Providence.

Q. What is the worke of Creation?

A. The worke of Creation is Gods making all things of nothing, by the Word of his power, in the space of six dayes and all very good f.

Q. How

(7)

Q. How did God create man?

A. God created man, male and female; after his own Image, in knowledge, righteousness, holiness with dominion over the creatures *t*.

t Gen. 1. 26
27, 28.

Q. What are Gods works of providence?

A. Gods works of providence are his most holy *u*, wise *w*, and powerfull preserving *x*, and governing all his creatures, and all their actions *y*.

Col. 3. 10.
Joh. 4. 24.
u Ps. 145. 17
w Ps. 104.
24

Q. What spirituall act of Providence did God exercise towards man; in the state wherein he was created?

Isa. 28. 29.
x Heb. 1. 3.
y Ps. 103. 19
Mat. 10. 29
30, 31

A. When God had created man, he entered into a Covenant of life with him, upon condition of perfect obedience: forbidding him to eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, upon pain of death *z*.

z Gal. 3. 12
Gen. 2. 17

Q. Did our first Parents continue in the estate wherein they were created?

A. Our first Parents, being left to the freedom of their own will, fell from the estate wherein they were created, by sinning against God *a*.

a Gen. 3. 6,
7, 8, 13.
Eccles. 7. 29

Q. What is sin?

A. Sin is any want of conformity unto, or transgression of the Law of God *b*.

b 1 Joh. 3. 4.

Q. What was the sin whereby our first Parents fell from the estate wherein they were created?

A.

The *A.*

Q. What do the Scriptures principally teach?

2 Tim. 1. 13
and 3. 16.

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1 Joh. 4. 24.

Job. 11. 7.

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3. 9.

Ps. 90. 2.

1 Jam. 17.

Exod. 3.

14.

1 Ps. 145. 7.

Rev. 4. 8.

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1 Eph. 1. 4.

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Rom. 9. 22.

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A 4

The A.

A. The sin whereby our first Parents fell from the state wherein they were created, was their eating the forbidden fruit e.

Q. Did all mankind fall in Adams first transgression?
Gen. 3. 6, 7.

A. The Covenant being made with Adam not only for himself, but for his posterity, all mankind descending from him by ordinary generation, sinned in him, & fell with him in his first transgression d

Gen. 2.

Q. Into what estate did the fall bring mankind?

Gen. 3. 17.

Rom. 5. 12.

1 Cor. 15

21, 22

Rom. 5. 12

A. The fall brought mankind into an estate of sin and misery e.

Q. Wherein consists the sinfulness of that estate wherinto man fell.

A. The sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell, consists in the guilt of Adams first sin, the want of original righteousness, & the corruption of his whole nature, which is commonly called original sin, together with all actual transgressions which proceeded from it f.

Rom. 5. 12

19.

Rom. 5.

10, to 20

Eph. 2. 1,

2, 3. Gal. 3

10.

Lam. 3. 39

Rom. 6. 23

Mat. 25

41, 46.

Q. What is the misery of that estate wherinto man fell?

A. All mankind by their fall lost communion with God g, are under his wrath and curse h, & so made liable to all miseries in this life, to death it self, & to the paines of hel for ever i.

Q. Did

(9)

Q. Did God leave all mankind to perish in the estate of sin and misery?

A. God having out of his meer good pleasure from all eternity, elected some to everlasting life *k*, did enter into a Covenant of grace, to deliver them out of the estate of sin and misery, and to bring them into an estate of Salvation by a Redeemer *l*.

Q. Who is the Redeemer of Gods Elect?

A. The onely Redeemer of Gods Elect, is the Lord Jesus Christ *m*, who being the eternal Son of God, became man *n*, and so was and continueth to be God and man, in two distinct Natures, and one Person, for ever *o*.

Q. How did Christ being the Son of God become man?

A. Christ the Son of God became man, by taking to himself a true body *p*, and a reasonable soul *q*, being conceived by the power of the holy Ghost, in the womb of the Virgin Mary, and born of her *r*, yet without sin *s*.

Q. What Offices doth Christ execute as our Redeemer.

A. Christ as our Redeemer executeth the Offices of a Prophet, of a Priest, and of a King both in his estate of Humiliation, & Exaltation *t*.

Eph. 1. 4

Rom. 3. 20.

21. 22.

Gal. 3. 21.

1 Tim. 2.

6.

John 1. 14.

Gal. 4. 4.

Rom. 9. 5.

Luke 1. 35.

Col. 2. 9.

Heb. 7. 24.

35.

Heb. 2. 4.

16. & 10. 9.

Mar. 26.

38.

Luke 1. 27

21. 35. 42.

Gal. 4. 4.

Heb. 4. 15

and 7. 26.

1 Cor. 3. 23.

22.

Heb. 12. 25

with 2 Cor.

13. 3.

Heb. 5. 5. 5. 6.

7 and 7. 29

Psal. 2. 6.

Na. 9. 6. 7.

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(8)

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f Gen. 2. 16, 17.

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21, 22 Rom. 5. 12

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f Rom. 5. 19. 10, 20 to 20

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2, 3. Gal. 3. 10. 1. Lam. 3. 39 Rom. 6. 23 Mat. 25 41, 46.

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k Eph. 1. 4

l Rom. 3. 20.

21. 22.

Gal. 3. 21.

m 1 Tim. 2.

5. 6.

n John 1. 14.

Gal. 4. 4

o Rom. 9. 5.

Luke 1. 35.

Col. 2. 9.

Heb. 7. 24.

25.

p Heb. 2. 4.

16. & 10. 5.

q Mar. 26.

38.

r Luke 1. 27

21. 35. 42.

Gal. 4. 4.

s Heb. 4. 15

and 7. 26.

t 1 Cor. 3. 21,

22.

Heb. 12. 25

with 2 Cor.

13. 3.

He 1. 5. 5, 6.

7 and 7. 21

psal 2. 6.

Ma 9. 6.

Q

Mat. 2. 15.

Pl. 2. 8, 9,

10, 11.

x Joh. 1. 18.

1 Pet. 1. 10,

11, 12.

Ioh. 15. 15

31.

x Heb. 19.

14. 28.

x Heb. 2. 17

7.

Heb. 2. 4. 25

2 Act. 19. 14

15, 16.

a Isa. 33. 22

b Isa. 32. 1, 2

c 1 Cor. 15.

25.

Psal. 110.

throughout

d Luke 2. 7

Gal. 4. 4.

f Heb. 12.

2. 3.

g Luk 22. 44

h Phil. 2. 8

i 1 Cor. 15. 3

k Acts 2. 14

25, 26, 27,

31.

l 1 Cor. 15. 4

m Mar. 16.

19.

Q. How doth Christ execute the Office of a Prophet.

A. Christ executeth the Office of a Prophet, in revealing to us by his Word and Spirit, the will of God for our Salvation u.

Q. How doth Christ execute the Office of a Priest?

A. Christ executeth the Office of a Priest, in his once offering up of himself a sacrifice to satisfy divine justice w, & reconcile us to God x, and in making continual intercession for us y.

Q. How doth Christ execute the Office of a King?

A. Christ executeth the Office of a King, in subduing us to himself z, in ruling a, and defending us b, and in restraining and conquering all his and our enemies c.

Q. Wherein did Christs Humiliation consist?

A. Christs Humiliation consisted in his being born, and that in a low condition d, made under the Law e, undergoing the miseries of this life f, the wrath of God g, and the cursed death of the Cross h, in being buried i, and continuing under the power of death for a time k.

Q. Wherein consisteth Christs Exaltation?

A. Christs Exaltation consisteth in his rising again from the dead on the third day l in ascending up into heaven m, in sitting

at

at the right hand of God the Fatherⁿ, and
in coming to judg the world at the last ² Eph. 1. 20
day o. ^o Act. 1. 11.

*Q. How are we made partakers of the Re-
demption purchased by Christ?*

*A. We are made partakers of the Redem-
ption purchased by Christ, by the effectual
application of it to us p, by his holy Spi- p* Ioh. 1. 11,
rit q. ¹²

Q. How doth the Spirit apply to us the Re- 9 Tit 3. 5. 6
demption purchased by Christ?

*A. The Spirit applyeth to us the Redem-
ption purchased by Christ, by working 7* Eph. 1. 13.
faith in us, and thereby uniting us to 14.
Christ in our effectual Calling s. / Eph. 3. 17.
¹ Cor. 1. 9

Q What is effectuall Calling?

*A. Effectuall calling is the work of Gods
Spirit t, whereby convincing us of our sin 2* A& 2. 37
and misery u, inlightning our minds of the w A& 8 26
knowledge of Christ w, and renewing our 1. 8.
wills x, he doth perswade and enable us to
embrace Jesus Christ freely offered to us x Ezek. 36
in the Gospel y. 26, 7.

Q. What benefit do they that are Effectually 7 Ioh. 6. 44,
called partake of in this life? 45.

A. They that are Effectually called do 8 Rom. 8.
in this life, partake of Justification z, A- 30.
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Mat. 2. 15.

Pl. 2. 8, 9,

Io, 11.

x Joh. 1. 18.

1 Pet. 1. 10,

11, 12.

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in this life, partake of Justification 2, A-
doption 2, Sanctification, and the several
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company

company or flow from them *b*.

b 1 Cor. 1. 30. *Q. What is Justification?*

A. Justification is an act of Gods free grace, wherein he pardoneth all our sinne, and accepteth us as righteous in his sight *d*, only for the righteousness of Christ imputed to us *e*, and received by faith alone *f*.

e Rom. 5. 7. *Q. What is adoption?*

A. Adoption is an act of Gods free grace whereby we are received into the number, and have a right to all the privileges of the Sons of God *b*.

i Thef. 2. 13. *Q. What is Sanctification?*

A. Sanctification is the work of Gods free grace *i*, whereby we are renewed in the whole man after the Image of God *k*, and are enabled more and more to dye unto sinne, and live unto righteousness *l*.

Q. What are the benefits which in this life do accompany or flow from Justification, Adoption, and Sanctification?

A. The benefits which in this life do accompany or flow from Justification, Adoption, and Sanctification are assurance of Gods love, peace of conscience *m*, joy in the holy Ghost *n*, increase of grace *o*, & perseverance therein to the end *p*.

Q. What benefits do Believers receive from Christ at death?

A. The

A. The soules of Belivers are at their death made perfect in holinesse, and do immediately passe into glory, and their bodies being still united to Christ, do rest in their graves, till the resurrection.

Q. What benefit do Belivers receive from Christ at the resurrection?

A. At the resurrection, Belivers being raised up in glory, shall be openly acknowledged, and acquitted in the day of Judgement, and made perfectly blessed in full enjoying of God, to all eternity.

Q. What is the duty which God requireth of man?

A. The duty which God requireth of man, is obedience to his revealed will.

Q. What did God at first reveal to man for the rule of his obedience?

A. The rule which God at first revealed to man for his obedience, was the Moral Law.

Q. Where is the Moral Law summarily comprehended?

A. The Moral Law is summarily comprehended in the Ten Commandments.

Q. What is the summe of the Ten Commandments?

A. The sum of the Ten Commandments is, to love the Lord our God, with all our heart, with all our soul; with all our strength and with all our mind; and our neighbour as our selves.

9 Heb. 12. 23

72 Cor. 5. 1

6, 8.

1 Thes. 4

14

1 Isa. 57. 2

Job 19. 26,

27

1 Cor. 15

43

Mar. 25. 23

and 10. 32.

1 Joh. 3. 2.

1 Cor. 13. 12

1 Thes. 4

17. 18

1 Mic. 6. 8

1 Sam. 15

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6 Rom. 14.

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4 Mat. 22

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Q. 40.

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r 2 Cor. 5. 1.
6, 8.
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u Job 19. 26,
27

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43
x Mat. 25. 23
and 10. 32.
y 1 Joh. 3. 2.
z 1 Cor. 13. 12

Q. What is the duty which God requireth of man? 1 Thes. 4

A. The duty which God requireth of man, is obedience to his revealed will. 17. 15

Q. What did God at first reveal to man for the rule of his obedience? a Mic. 6. 8
1 Sam. 15

A. The rule which God at first revealed to man for his obedience, was the Moral Law *b*. 22

Q. Where is the Moral Law summarily comprehended? b Rom. 14.
15. & 10. 5.

A. The Moral Law is summarily comprehended in the Ten Commandments *c*. c Deut. 10. 4

Q. What is the summe of the Ten Commandments?

A. The sum of the Ten Commandments is, to love the Lord our God, with all our heart, with all our soul; with all our strength and with all our mind; and our neighbour as our selves. *d* d Mat. 22
38, 39
Q. 40.

Q. What is the Preface to the Ten commandment?

Exo. 10. 2. *A.* The preface to the Ten Commandments is in these words: [I am the LORD thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.]

Q. What doth the Preface to the Ten Commandments teach us?

A. The preface to the Ten Commandments teacheth us, that because God is the LORD, and our God, and Redeemer; therefore we are bound to keep all his Commandments.

Q. Which is the first Commandment?

f Luk. 1. 74. *A.* The first Commandment is: [Thou shalt have no other Gods before me]

75. 1. Eccl. 1. 16, 17, 18. *Q. What is required in the first Commandment?*

19. g Exod. 20. 3. *A.* The first commandment requireth us to know and acknowledge God to be the only true God, and our God: and to worship and glorify him accordingly.

Deut. 26. 17. *Q. What is forbidden in the first Commandment?*

2 Mark. 4. 10. *A.* The first commandment forbiddeth the denying, or not worshipping and glorifying the true God, as God, and our God: and the giving that worship and glory to any

Ps. 14. 1. *Ro. 11. 21.* *Ps. 81. 10.* *15.*

any other, which is due to him alone n

Q. What are we specially taught by these words. n Rom. 1.

[Before me.] in the first Commandment? 25, 26.

A. These words *[Before me.]* in the first Commandment, teach us, that God who seeth all things, taketh notice of, and is much displeased with the sin of having any other o.

Which is the second Commandment?

A. The second Commandment is *[Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image to the end. or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth thou shalt not bow down thy self to them, nor serve them: For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting iniquity of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my Commandments.]*

Q. What is required in the second Commandment?

p Exod. 20. 4, 5, 6.

A. The second Commandment requireth, the receiving, observing, and keeping pure, and entire all such religious worship and Ordinances, as God hath appointed in his Word q,

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q Deut. 32. 46.

Mat. 28. 20.

Acts 2. 42.

Deut. 4. 15

16, 17, 18,

19.

Exod. 32.

5, 8.

Pl. 95. 2,

3, 6.

Pl. 4, 5. 11

Exod. 34

13, 14.

Exod. 20

7.

Mat. 6. 9.

Deut 28

58.

Pl. 68. 4.

Rev. 15:

3, 4.

Mal. 1. 11

14.

Pl. 138.

1, 2.

Job 36. 24

Q What is forbidden in the second Commandment?

A. The second Commandment forbideth the worshipping of God by Images *r*, or any other way not appointed in his Word. *f*

Q What are the Reasons annexed to the second Commandment?

A. The Reasons annexed to the second Commandment are, Gods Sovereignty over us *t*, his Propriety in us *u*, and his zeal he hath to his own Worship *w*.

Q What is the third commandment?

A. The third Commandment is [Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain: For the Lord will not hold him guiltlesse that taketh his name in vain.]

Q What is there required in the third Commandment?

A. The third Commandment requireth the holy and reverent fear of Gods Name *y*, Titles *x*, Attributes *z*, Ordinances *b*, Wordes, and works, *d*.

Q What is forbidden in the third Commandment?

Commandment are, Gods allowing us six days of the week for our own imployments *Isa. 58. 13.* his challenging a special propriety in the seventh, his own example, and his blessing *Exod. 20. 11.* the Sabbath day t.

Q Which is the fifth Commandment?

A The fifth Commandment is, [Hono^r thy Father and thy Mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee *Exod. 20. 11.*

Q What is required in the fifth Commandment?

A. The fifth Commandment requireth the preserving the honor, and performing the duties, belonging to every one in their several places & relations, as superiours w, Inferiours x, or Equals y

Q What is forbidden in the fifth Commandment?

A. The fifth commandment forbiddeth the neglecting of, or doing any thing against, the honor and duty which belongeth to every one in their several places and relations z. *w Eph. 5. 3 x 1 Pet. 2. 17. y Rom. 12. 20. z Mat. 15. 4 5, 6.*

Q. What is the reason annexed to the fifth Commandment?

A. The Reason annexed to the fifth Commandment is a promise of long life and prosperity (as far as it shall serve for Gods glory and their own good) to all such as keep this Commandment a. *Ezek. 34. 23 3. 4. Rom. 13. 8. a Deut. 5. 16. Eph. 6. 2. 3. Exod. 20. 17.*

Q Which is the sixth Commandment?

B 2

A

A. The second Commandment requireth, the receiving, observing, and keeping pure and entire all such religious worship and Ordinances, as God hath appointed in his Word. *q*

q Deut. 32. 46.

Mat. 28. 10.

Acts 2. 42.

Deut. 4. 15

16, 17, 18,

19.

Exod. 32.

5, 8.

Ps. 95. 2,

3, 6.

Ps. 4, 5. 11

Exod. 34

13, 14.

Exod. 20

7.

Mat. 6. 9.

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58.

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A. The Reason annexed to the fifth Commandment is a promise of long life and prosperity (as far as it shall serve for Gods glory and their own good) to all such as keep this Commandment a. 3. 4. Rom. 13. 8. a Deut. 5. 16. Eph. 6. 2. 3. Exod. 20. 17.

Q. Which is the sixth Commandment?

B 2

A

A. The sixth Commandment is [Thou shalt not kill. *b*]
b Exod. 20. 13.

Q What is required in the sixth Commandment?

A The sixth Commandment requireth all lawfull endeavors to preserve our own life *c*, and the life of others *d*.

Q What is forbidden in the sixth Commandment?
c Eph. 5. 28.
d 1 Kings 18. 4.

A. The sixth Commandment forbiddeth the taking away of our own life, or the life of our neighbour unjustly: or whatsoever tendeth thereunto *e*.

Q Which is the seventh Commandment?
e A& 16. 28.

A The seventh Commandment is [Thou shalt not commit adultery *f*

f Exod. 20. 14.
Q What is required in the seventh Commandment?

A. The seventh commandment requireth the preservation of our own & our neighbors chastity, in heart, speech, and behaviour *g*

Q What is forbidden in the seventh Commandment?
g 1 Co. 7. 2, 3.
 5. 34, 36.
 Col. 4. 6.

A The seventh commandment forbiddeth all unchaste thoughts, words, and actions *b*

Q Which is the eighth commandment?
b 1 Pet. 3. 2.
c Mar. 15. 19 & 5. 28.

A. The eighth Commandment is [Thou shalt not steal *i*]

Q What is required in the eighth Commandment?
i Exo. 20. 15.

A

A. The eight Commandment requireth the lawfull procuring, and furthering the wealch and outward estate of our selves, and others *k*.

Q. What is forbidden in the eight Commandment? *k* Gen. 33. 30.

A. The eight Commandment forbiddeth whatsoever doth, or may unjustly hinder our own, or our neighbours wealth, or outward estate *l*. *l* Tim. 1. 8. Lev. 25. 35. Deut. 2. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Exod. 23. 4 5.

Q. Which is the ninth Commandment? *l* Gen. 47. 14. 20.

A. The ninth Commandment is [Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor *m*.] *m* Prov. 21. 17, and 23. 20, 21. and 28, 19.

Q. What is required in the ninth Commandment? *m* Eph. 3. 28. Exod. 20. 16.

A. The ninth Commandment requireth the maintaining and promoting of truth between man and man *n*, and of our own & our neighbours good name *o*, especially in witnesse bearing *p*. *n* Zech. 8. 16. *o* Joh. v 12. *p* Prov. 14. 5. 25.

Q. What is forbidden in the ninth Commandment? *m* nt

A. The ninth Commandment forbiddeth whatsoever is prejudicial to truth, or injurious to our own, or our neighbors good name *q*.

Q. Which is the tenth Commandment? *q* Sam. 17. 28. Lev. 19. 16. Ps. 15. 3.

A. The tenth Commandment is [Thou shalt not covet thy neighbors house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbors wife, nor his man-
B 3 man-]

man-ſervant, nor his maid-ſervant, nor his
or, nor his aſs, nor any thing that is thy
neighbors r].

*Q. What is required in the tenth Command-
ment?*

*A. The tenth Commandment requireth
ful contentment with our own condition
ſ Heb 13.7. with a right and charitable frame of ſpirit
1 Tim. 6.6. toward our neighbor, and all that is hiſt.*

*ſ Job. 31. 29 Q. What is forbidden in the tenth Command-
Rom. 12. ment?*

*15. A. The tenth Commandment forbiddeth
1 Tim. 15. all diſcontentment with our own eſtate
1 Cor. 13.5 envying or grieving at the good of our
67. neighbor w, & all inordinate motions &
11 Kings 11. 4. affections to any thing that is hiſ x.
Eſt. 5. 13.*

*1 Cor 10 10 Q. Is any man able perfectly to keep the Com-
w Gal. 5. 26 mandments of God?*

*Jam. 3. 14 A. No meer man ſince the fall, is able in
26. this life, perfectly to keep the Commend-
2 Rom. 7.7. ments of God, but doth daily break them
8 and 13 9 in thought, word, and deed z.
8 Gen. 6.5. and 8. 11.*

*Rom. 3. 6 Q. Are all tranſgreſſions of the Law equally
to 21. heinous?*

*A. Some finnes in themſelves, and by rea-
Jam. 3 to 13 ſon, of ſeveral aggravations, are more hei-
4 Ezek, 8 6 nous in the ſight of God then others a.
13. 15*

1 John 16 Q. What doth every ſinne deſerve?

*6 Eph 5 6 A. Every ſin deterveth Gods wrath and
Gal 3 10 curſe, both in this life, and that which is to
Lam 3 39 come b.*

Q. What

Q What doth God require of us that we may escape his wrath and curse, due to us for sin.

Mar 24 41

A. To escape the wrath and curse of God due to us for sin, God requireth of us faith in Jesus Christ, Repentance unto life, with the dilligent use of all the outward means whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of Redemption.

Acts 20 21

d Ps 21 10,

6, and 8 30

to the end

Isa 55 3

g Heb 10 39

Acts 11 18.

g Act 11 18

b Act 2 37,

38.

i Joel 2, 12,

Jer 31 18

19.

Ezek. 36

31,

1 Cor 7 11

Isa 16, 17,

Q. What is Faith in Jesus Christ?

A. Faith in Jesus Christ is a saving grace whereby we receive, & rest upon him alone for Salvation, as he is offered to us in the Gospell.

Q. What is Repentance unto life?

A. Repentance unto life is a saving grace, whereby a sinner out of a true sence of his sin, & apprehension of the mercy of God in Christ, doth, with grief & hatred of his sin, turn from it unto God, with full purpose of, & endeavor after, new obedience.

Q What are the outward meanes, whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of redemption?

A. The outward and ordinary meanes, whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of Redemption, are his ordinances especially the Word, Sacraments, and Prayer; all which are made effectuell to the Elect for Salvation.

Mar 2

19, 20

Acts 1 46,

47.

Q Is the Word made effectuell to salvation?

A. The Spirit of God maketh the Reading, but especially the preaching, of the word,

word, an effectual meanes of convincing & converting sinners, & of building them up

8 Neh. 8. 8. in holines and comfort through faith unto
14. Cor. 14. to salvation n.

24, 24, 25. *Q. How is the Word to be read and heard?*

Aet. 26. 18!

Pl. 19. 8,

Aet. 20. 2

Rom. 15.

14.

Rom. 10.

13, 14, 15.

16, 17 and

2, 16.

Prov. 8. 34

1 Pet. 21.

Pl. 119. 18

Heb. 4 2.

Pl. 119. 11.

Luk. 8. 15.

Jam. 1. 25.

1 Pet. 3. 21

1 Cor. 3, 6, 7

1 Cor. 12.

Gen 17.

10.

Exod. 12.

1 Cor. 11.

23, 26, 27,

28.

A. That the Word may become effectual to salvation, we must attend thereunto with diligence o, preparation p, and prayer q, receive it with faith and love r, lay it up- in our hearts; and practise it in our lives

Q. How do the Sacraments become effectual means of salvation?

A. The Sacraments become effectual means of salvation, not from any vertue in them, or in him that doth administer them but only by the blessing of Christ u, and the working of his spirit, in them that by faith receive them w.

Q. What is a Sacrament?

A. A Sacrament is an holy Ordinance instituted by Christ, wherein by sensible Signs Christ & the benefits of the new Covenant are represented, sealed, and applied to Believers x.

Q. What are the Sacraments of the New Testament?

A. The Sacraments of the New Testament, are Baptism y, & the Lords Supper z.

Q. What is baptism?

A. Baptism is a Sacrament, wherein the Washing with Water, in the Name of the Father,

Father, and of the Son, & of the holy Ghost ^aMa. 28. 19
doth signifie and seal our ingraftings into
Christ, and partaking of the benefits of the
Covenant of Grace, and our engagement to
be the Lord ^b.

^bRom. 9. 4.

Gal. 3. 27.

Q. To whom is baptism to be administred.

A. Baptism is not to be administred to any
that are out of the Visible Church, till they
professe their faith in Christ, & obedience to
him, but the infants of such as are members
of the Visible Church are to be baptized ^d.

^cActs 8. 26,

27, & 23. 8.

^dActs 2. 38,

39.

Q. What is the Lords Supper?

A. The Lords Supper is a Sacrament wher-
in, by giving and receiving Bread and Wine,
according to Christs appointment, his death
is shewed forth; and the worthy receivers
are, not after a corporal & carnal manner,
but by faith, made partakers of his Body &
Blood, with all his benefits, to their spiritu-
al nourishment, and growth in grace ^e.

Gen. 15. 10.

with Col. 2.

11, 12.

1 Cor. 7. 14.

*Q. What is required to the worthy receiving of
the Lords Supper?*

^e 1 Cor. 11.

23, 24, 25,

26. & 10. 16

A. It is required of them that would wor-
thily partake of the Lords Supper, that they

^f 1 Cor. 11.

28, 29.

examine themselves, of their knowledge to
discerne the Lords body, of their faith to

^g 2 Cor. 13. 5

^b 1 Cor. 11.

feed upon him, of their repentance, love, and
new obedience ^k, lest, coming unwor-

³ 1.

ⁱ 1 Cor. 10.

16, 17.

thily, they eat & drink judgment to them-
selves ^l.

^k 1 Cor. 5.

7, 8.

^l 1 Cor. 11.

Q. What is Prayer?

A. Prayer ^{28, 19.}

A. Prayer is an offering up of our desires to God *m*, for things agreeable to his will *n* in the name of Christ *o*, with confession of our sin *p*, and thankful acknowledgment of his mercies *q*.

m Ps. 62. 8.

n 1 John 5.

14.

Q. What rule hath God given for our direction in Prayer?

o Joh. 16. 23

p Ps. 32. 5, 6.

q Phil. 4. 6.

r 1 Joh. 5. 14

s Mat. 6. 9,

10, 11, 12,

13, with

Luke 11. 2,

3, 4.

t Mat. 6. 9.

u Rom. 8.

15.

Luke 11. 13

w Acts 12. 5

x Tit. 2. 1, 2

y Ps. 67. 1, 3

z Psal. 83.

throughout

a Mat. 6. 10

b Ps. 18, 18

c Rev. 12

10, 11

d 2 Thes. 3

11.

A. The whole Word of God is of use to direct us in Prayer, but the speciall rule of direction is, that form of Prayer, which Christ taught his Disciples, commonly called, *The Lords Prayer* *s*.

Q. What doth the Preface of the *Lords Prayer* teach us?

A. The Preface of the *Lords Prayer* which is, [*Our Father which art in Heaven:*] teacheth us to draw neer to God with all holy reverence, and confidence, as children to a father, able to help us *u* and that we should pray with and for others *w*.

Q. What do we pray for in the first Petition?

A. In the first Petition, which is, [*Thy Name be glorified* *x*] we pray that God would enable us and others, to glorifie him in all that whereby he maketh himselfe known *y*, and that he would dispose all things to his own glory *z*.

Q. What do we pray for in the second Petition?

A. In the second Petition, which is [*Thy Kingdom come* *a*,] we pray that Satans Kingdom may be destroyed *b*, and that the Kingdom

Kingdome of grace may be advanced c, our Rom. 10.
 selves and others brought in to it, & kept John 17. 19
 in it d, and that the Kingdom of glory may ²
 be hastned e. ^{c Rev. 22}

Q. What do we pray for in the third Petition? ^{20.} ^{f Mat. 6. 10}

A. In the third Petition, which is [Thy g Plal. 67
 will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven f] ^{throughout.}
 we pray that God by his grace would make ^{Pl. 119. 36}
 us able and willing to know, obey, & sub- ^{Mat. 26. 39}
 mit to his Will in all thingsg, as the An- ^{2 Sam. 15,}
 gels do in heaven b. ^{25.} ^{Iob 1. 21}

Q. What do we pray for in the fourth Petition?

A. In the fourth Petition, which is, [Give
 us this day our daily bread i] we pray that
 of Gods free gift, we may receive a compe-
 tent portion of the good things of this ^{h Psal. 103}
 life, and enjoy his blessing with them k. ^{20, 21}

Q. What do we pray for in the fifth Petition? ^{i Mat. 6. 11}

A. In the fifth Petition which is [And for- ^{k Prov. 30}
 give us our debts, as we forgive our debt- ^{8, 9}
 forsl,] we pray, that God for Christs sake ^{Gen. 18. 2}
 would freely pardon all our sinsm, which ^{1 Tim. 4. 4}
 we are the rather encouraged to ask, because ^{5.}
 by his grace we are inabled from the heart ^{l Mat. 6. 12}
 to forgive others n. ^{m Psal. 51}

Q. What do we pray for in the sixth Petition? ^{1, 2, 7, 9} ^{Dan 9. 17,}

A. In the sixth Petition, which is, [And ^{18, 19}
 lead us not into temptation, but deliver us ^{n Luk 11. 4}
 from.e villo,] we pray, that God would either ^{Mat 18. 35}
 keep us from being tempted to sinn, or sup- ^{o Mas 6. 13}
 port and deliver us when we are temptedq.

Q. What

Q What doth the conclusion of the Lords prayer teach?

A. The conclusion of the Lords Prayer, which is] For thine is the kingdom, & the power and the glory for ever. Amen. r]

Teacheth us to take our encouragement in prayer from God only, and in our prayers to praise him, ascribing kingdom, power, and glory to him: And in testimony of our desire and assurance to be heard, we say, Amen, u.

Mat 26. 4
1 Cor 12
92
1, 8 6. 13
Mar. 4
Dan. 9. 6
7, 8, 9, 1
17, 18, 19
1 Chr. 29.

The Ten COMMANDMENTS.

Exodus 20.

GOD spoke all these words saying, I am the LORD thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt have no other Gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thy self to them, nor serve them: for I the LORD thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; & shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my Commandments.

Thou

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy: Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not doe any work thou nor thy sonne, nor thy daughter, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid servant, nor thy cattell nor thy stranger, that within thy gates: for in six day the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day, and hallowed it.

V. Honor thy father and thy mother that thy dayes may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbors house thou shalt not covet thy neighbors wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant nor his ox, nor ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbors.

The LORDS PRAYER. Matth. 6.

Our Father which art in Heaven Hallowed be thy Name. Thy Kingdome come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in Heaven,

Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread
And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive
them that trespass against us. And
lead us not into temptation, but deliver us
from evil: For thine is the Kingdom,
and the power, and the glory, for ever,
Amen.

The CREED.

I Believe in God the Father Almighty, maker
of Heaven and Earth: And in Jesus Christ
his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by
the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered
under Pontious Pilate, was crucified, dead and
buried, he descended into * Hell, the third day
he rose againe from the dead, he ascended into
Heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God
the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come
to judge the quick and the dead: I believe in the
Holy Ghost: the holy Catholick Church, the Com-
munion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the
Resurrection of the body, and Life everlasting,
Amen.

* That is,
continued
in the state
of the dead
and under
the power
of Death,
till the
third day.

SO many of every Question, both in the
larger and shorter Catechism, is repeated
in the Answer, as maketh every Answer an
intire Proposition, or sentence in it self, to
the end, the Learner may further improve it
upon all occasions, for his increase of
knowledge

Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread
And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive
them that trespass against us. And
lead us not into temptation, but deliver us
from evil: For thine is the Kingdom,
and the power, and the glory, for ever,
Amen.

The CREED.

I Believe in God the Father Almighty, maker
of Heaven and Earth: And in Jesus Christ
his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by
the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered
under Pontious Pilate, was crucified, dead and
buried, he descended into * Hell, the third day
he rose againe from the dead, he ascended into
Heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God
the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come
to judge the quick and the dead: I believe in the
Holy Ghost: the holy Catholick Church, the Com-
munion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the
Resurrection of the body, and Life everlasting,
Amen.

* That is,
continued
in the state
of the dead
and under
the power
of Death,
till the
third day.

SO many of every Question, both in the
larger and shorter Catechism, is repeated
in the Answer, as maketh every Answer an
intire Proposition, or sentence in it self, to
the end, the Learner may further improve it
upon all occasions, for his increase of
knowledge

